

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 298.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CIGARETTES.

"THE WHITE

ELEPHANT."

AMBER TIPPED,

PURE RICE PAPER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1883.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....\$1,000,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....\$1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....\$250,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....\$4,000,000

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£6,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME.....£700,000

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$708,827.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAY, Esq.,
LO YUOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIE NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. M. GUEDES.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE OFFERS FROM SUITABLE PERSONS FOR A FIVE OR TEN YEARS LEASE OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND FURNITURE COMPLETE.

This well known HOTEL is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, within a few yards of the principal landing place in the Colony. It is a large and commodious building, replete with every modern improvement and convenience. It contains an ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS BAR, A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, READING ROOM, A DINING HALL to accommodate 170 Persons, FIFTY TWO BED ROOMS, TWO CAPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS, together with all the other necessities of a well appointed Hotel.

It is the only First Class Hotel in the Colony, and is always patronised by a number of permanent boarders, consisting principally of Government Officials, Military and Naval Officers, and their Families, &c.

It is at present under a Lease to Messrs. DORABJEE and HING-KEE, which lease expires on the 15th October, 1883.

Applications to be addressed to: THE CHAIRMAN, THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883.

WANTED. AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged. In case full office hours are required, arrangements might be made with a few days' notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to F. Care of this Office, Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER A SITUATION as OFFICE ASSISTANT or STORE-KEEPER.

Address: M. E. G. Care of Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 13th December, 1882.

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 to 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000 IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5s. ON APPLICATION, 10s. ON ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.

ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill, South Croydon.

HENRY THOMAS COLE, O.C., (late M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth) Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.

LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101, Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C., Merchants).

*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101, Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Merchants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore.

*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.

*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs. W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents, Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship Companies, Singapore.

*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.

*THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN ASTERISK AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM THE SINGAPORE COMMITTEE.

BANKERS.

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.

The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COLE & RODYK, 7, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. FOSTER, HIGHT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES, 3, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares will be received by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of their Agents at Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Hongkong, Hongkong, and Manila, and by the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London, and China, or their Agents at Penang, Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Moulemein, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth, and at Singapore, by either of those Banks. Forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be obtained from the Bankers or their Agents, on and after MONDAY the 11th instant, December, 1882.

Intimations.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

VERY CHOICE

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHE

OEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,

VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

Just Opened.

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

BOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,

PICKWICK PAPERS, AND

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

TINSELLED GRENADINES. LADIES' CHEAP COSTUMES. BROCADED SILKS. MOIRE SILKS. COLOURED SATINS. PLUSH VELVETS. COLOURED FLANNELS. WHITE FLANNELS. DIAPERS AND IRISH LINENS. TORCHON LACES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF WHITE AND CREAM LACES. INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CLOAKS. INFANTS' SILK AND SATIN HATS. CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES IN EVERY SIZE. LADIES' WHITE SATIN SHOES. COLOURED MALTESE BRAIDS. &c., &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

To be Let.

TO LET.

N^o. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 1st November, 1882.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bonham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High Street. Apply to DE SOUZA & Co., ON THE PREMISES. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883.

TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM IN HOUSE, No. 9, PEDDAR'S HILL. Apply R. E. Office of this Paper, Hongkong, 14th December, 1882.

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (6 ROOMS), Robinson Road, also a TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS) in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate possession can be had. For Particulars apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 27th November, 1882.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE. QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case. Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS. MESSRS. NAVY BOILER LOW FLANK CROWN. ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

CANVAS. ASSORTED LIQUEURS of the best quality. BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES. FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail. PERFUMERY, &c., &c. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882.

FOR SALE AT LESS THAN COST. OWING TO OWNER LEAVING THE COLONY. Silk-lined RACING SADDLE. RACING WHIPS, with Silver Mounts. The above which are ALL NEW, may be seen at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE and will be sold at a BARGAIN. Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882.

C. L. THEVENIN. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS. HAS FOR SALE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES. AT MOMENTARY PRICES. A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY. Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality. BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES. FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail. PERFUMERY, &c., &c. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882.

FOR SALE. THE HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS. HAS FOR SALE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES. AT MOMENTARY PRICES. A Capital AMONTILLADO SHERRY. Assorted LIQUEURS of the best quality. BONS, FRENCH PRESERVES. FRESH BUTTER and CHEESE by Every French Mail. PERFUMERY, &c., &c. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE.) Taking "Cargo" at through-rates for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship "EUXINE."

Captain Peters, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 10th January, 1883, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, 28th December, 1882.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Spanish Steamer "EMUY."

Captain Ortizar, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA. THE Steamship "ARRATON APCAR."

Captain A. B. MacTavish, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship "C. F. SARGENT."

Atherton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 19th December, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK. THE American Barque "CONQUEST."

Calms, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark "SAMUEL D. CARLETON."

Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 19th December, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark "JOHN D. BREWER."

Josselyn, Master, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 15th December, 1882.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors: P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors: P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors: LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors: LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF TOKIO."

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th January, 1883, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 40 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th January, 1883. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.</

DONIZETTI'S "LUCREZIA BORGIA."

We remind our readers that the Italian Opera Company will perform this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, Donizetti's grand Opera "Lucreria Borgia." As Signora Sillini will make her first appearance this season in the attractive role of the young Venetian gallant *Maffio Orsini*, a large audience will no doubt be present to give the popular contraltos a hearty welcome.

The Opera of "Lucreria Borgia," composed by Giesens Donizetti, the author of more than sixty high class operas, and next to Rossini Italy's most famous composer, was first performed at Milan nearly fifty years ago—in 1834, where it achieved a brilliant success. From that time up to the present day "Lucreria Borgia" has always held a popular place in the affections of opera-goers.

The plot is a most tragic one, founded on the crimes of the infamous Italian poisoner, "the fair daughter of the accursed Borgias." Lucreria Borgia the wife of Don Alfonso, Duke of Ferrara, has a son, Gennaro, who is brought up, in ignorance of his birth, as the son of a poor fisherman. On him destiny seems to have set her hand with untiring malevolence. His mother follows him with maternal affection, while her husband misconstrues into illicit passion.

Arrived at Ferrara, Gennaro, after a drunken bout, declares his disgust with Lucreria, and craves her name from the palace gates. The circumstance is reported to the Duchess by Gubetta, a spy. Rustighello and Astolfo are employed as agents, the former for the Duke, the latter for Lucreria.

Gennaro is conducted to the palace by the Duke's emissary, and Lucreria, ignorant of the culprit for whom she has prepared a poisoned cup, is horror-stricken to recognise her own son. The Duke insists on his draining the goblet and departs, when the Duchess administers aid, and does not advise instant flight from Ferrara. This course Gennaro does not adopt, but repairs to the residence of a courtesan, one Negroni. Another scene of dissipation takes place, during which wine poisoned by Lucreria is again handed round; all drink, when Lucreria herself appears, and, discovering her son amongst the number of those who have partaken of the deadly draught, again offers him an antidote. Gennaro, finding the quantity insufficient to save his comrades, determinedly refuses to take it, and dying, so affects his mother and husband, that by conscience-stricken, that she immediately expires.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

FIRES IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The disastrous fire which took place in Queen's Road West, on the evening of Friday last, was one more proof either of the unsatisfactory system of fire fighting by the Fire Brigade, or an imperfect method of using that system. For some considerable time back, the Chinese residents in the business part of this city have looked on the action of the Fire Brigade at fires, so far as life saving has been concerned, with a feeling somewhat of pity, not unmixed with contempt. So strongly has this idea taken root that the leading native firms have provided fire extinguishing machines with men to work them, and it must be admitted by most of the European community who attend fires, either as onlookers or as active members in helping to quell the flames, that these Chinese innovations have been successful in an eminent degree. However, that is not exactly the point or points I wish to bring before your notice, the notice of the public generally, and the Government in particular. I am afraid that my lack of a complete knowledge of the English language will prevent my making myself as clearly understood as I could wish, but if I can only convey the idea, however roughly, to the notice of those whose business it is to remedy defects in Government systems of carrying on their work of public importance, I will not have written in vain, and will have done some service to a large section of the native community.

It may not be generally known that amongst the business Chinese in this city there exists, in regard to fires, a gigantic and very complete system of self help, though it may appear peculiar to English notions, is well understood and acted up to, as far as circumstances, and the Hongkong police, will admit of. We, in Hongkong, are pretty generally acquainted with each other's respective residences, and there exists this mutual understanding between us that if a fire breaks out in a district near the residence or shop of any of our friends, it is our duty to be quickly on the spot to assist in saving life or property, as the case may be. This rule is a common one, which cuts both ways and applies all round. For instance, a fire breaks out in Jervois Street. We have a friend living there, and our shop assistants and coolies come along with ourselves, at once proceed to the spot to render assistance. If, on the other hand, the fire should break out in the street where we reside, our friends in Jervois Street lose no time in coming to our aid with all the men and appliances at their disposal. This is what I mean by saying there is a gigantic mutual self help association amongst us. If let alone we could do much more useful and effective work at fires than we are able to do at present; but we are let alone only by reason of the beating of the police at first in creditable, to what is presumed to be an efficiently organized body of disciplined men. There appears to exist amongst the police, a peculiar kind of idea, and a wide spread and deep rooted idea it apparently is, that the whole of the Chinese who press forward at fires are there simply on the look-out for plunder. In a very few isolated cases they may be right; but in about ninety nine out of every hundred cases they are certainly wrong. The thiefing fraternity are fairly well known and would stand a poor chance of carrying off anything at all were the owners of the burning house or houses, and their friends, allowed a little more license and liberty in giving assistance. The fact of the matter is simply that the general run of European policemen, at fires, if they are possessed of common intelligence do not seem to know how to use that quality, appearing utterly unable to discriminate between respectable Chinese, those who are honestly going to assist at the fire, and the lowest scum amongst our native residents. The white policeman has an idea that he is doing a great stroke of business, and his duty to the public and the Government, when he indulges in a good deal of shoving, hustling, and so on, towards men who are often his superior in every respect, to say nothing of occasionally using his baton in a rather rough manner. But the roughness of the European policeman is comparatively mild when compared with the atrocious behavior of the European coolies, whose savor, strength of extreme cruelty. They indeed use their hands, feet, and batons in such a brutal manner, without the slightest cause, against all and sundry of our Chinese who congregate at a fire, that if we were not a peaceful and law abiding race so far as concerns this colony, the Sikh policemen would soon find Hongkong anything but a pleasant residence. Cannot these demons be taught to discriminate

to a certain extent? I am perfectly sure that a little discretion added to their immense muscular ability would improve them personally and be of great benefit to the colony generally.

There is one thing I would, most particularly like to say a few words about, as it is probably but little known amongst the Europeans in the colony, or, if it is, it is but little thought of. It is this. In the most populous parts of the town the residences are generally on the second and third floors, and even higher in some buildings, the ground floors being almost invariably used as shops or stores.

Now, Sir, as you are probably aware, the staircases leading to the tenements above the ground floor are usually of a very narrow and steep description. In cases of fire this adds much to the danger, and, when we consider the number of small-footed Chinese ladies, the wives of the native merchants, who live in these upstairs abodes, whose actions on their legs do not resemble those of the fleet gabelle, you can easily form an idea of the difficulty, under present existing circumstances, of getting these ladies and their offspring out of the burning houses in cases of sudden fire occurring in the ground floor section of the building. The fire of Friday evening last is a case in point. The fire engines were not long in being on the spot, but, had that cumbrous machine, misnamed a fire escape, which seems to be used solely as an ornament to the Fire Station in Queen's Road, been there as well as the engines, there would probably have been no loss of life. As a general rule when a fire takes place the alarm is given at the station by Chinese, and long before the bell clangs out the engines of the Nam Pak Hong or piece goods firm are under way, and en route to the fire. Might it not be advisable on the part of the Government to hand over their fire escape to those who are likely to make some use of it in case of need, instead of keeping it rotting in the gutter in the Queen's Road? As the Government of this colony is so very rich, and the City has suffered so dreadfully, and is always liable to much danger from fire, if the Fire Brigade were very considerably augmented and improved, even if it cost a few extra dollars, it would, I think prove a wise economy in the long run. The remark is often made that fire is a very terrible thing, and so it is; yet our fire brigade in this city with its immense population and favorable structures for being ravaged by fire, is hardly equal to that of a third rate English town of 10,000 inhabitants. We are about to spend what seems a fabulous amount of money in a gigantic water scheme, but I think it would be well if the Government turned its attention to other matters equally urgent, especially to this fire question. It must surely be bad policy to allow one limb of the parent trunk to assume such abnormal proportions at the expense of all the other members of the body. The men of the Fire Brigade are deserving of all praise. They work hard and do good service, but we require a more complete and extensive system to enable the firemen and the engines to be on the spot, when a fire breaks out, before a firm hold is taken of the building. My business takes me to nearly the whole of the fires in the colony and I have seen many defects in our fire extinguishing system. I do not profess to be able to show clearly how these defects are to be remedied, but if you will kindly publish this letter you may induce a wiser man to enter the field and solve the problem.

I would also be glad if you would in some way or other through the medium of your valuable paper, bring to the notice of the proper authorities the fact that a gentler mode of treatment of the Chinese in general, more especially by the Sikh policemen, would be very congenial to the feelings of the community. I have been frequently asked to memorialize the Government on this subject, but that appears to me to be such a useless proceeding that I would much rather leave it alone and trust to the publicity of the press.

Apologizing for trespassing at such length on your valuable space, and hoping the really serious nature of my complaint on behalf of the Chinese community will induce you to publish this letter, I am, &c.,

WOO LIN YUEN.

2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, January 9th, 1883.

PARIS.

November 25th.

The epidemic has set in for revising the constitution: the physicians allege—that he who runs many roads, that the Republic is sick. It seems the parliamentary system is not suited to France, that the régime of the United States is the one thing needful. But not a few, since doctors as usual differ, are, of opinion, that a Constituent Assembly is what is required, where a majority of that body would constitute a presidency, and Ministers would be merely so many head clerks. I think the nation gives no attention to these contemplated solutions; it is disappointed at the friends of the Republic destroying the Republic as at present existing, and is very discouraged about its future prospects. The Republic is gaining no new friends, and those that stood by it formerly, feel compelled to remain on the reserve.

The Chamber of Deputies has proved totally unequal to its business; it has no consistency; no leaders; no discipline; it votes black at one hour and white at the next. No statesman exists to take the destinies of this magnificent country in hand; the more eminent a public man becomes, the more he is tabooed and ridiculed. There is no toleration; adversaries below and above, with number one ever aiming to be a functionary, a minister or a president of France.

What has told most against the Republic is the crusade that has set into secularism everything at express rate; even people not professing Catholicism, did not approve of a current of materialistic tendencies which involved the vital interests of religion itself on the plea of 'laïcising' all things. It was felt religious scruples were delicate matters, and required to be delicately respected, even when differed from. Now this feeling has become more intense, by the decision of the authorities to remove the external emblems of religion, crosses, &c. from all the public parts of cemeteries. This is painful; in democracy of the dead these objects offend none, but pleased not a few though dissidents, and Voltaireans as the French may be they have a real *colle* for the dead, and everything that can add to the sacredness and solemnity of God's acre. All this is petty, and dangerous.

M. Leon Say, ex-chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the few men of representative qualities and capabilities has made most damaging revelations respecting the state of the national finances, so that we are now in something like a crisis. The money market is wild; healthy investments are at a standstill. It seems the enormous expenditure of France, suggesting a 'limitless elasticity of riches' is deceptive; the appearance

has been kept up, by living on borrowed capital, in other words, running into debt. When the ordinary resources of receipts were insufficient to square the budget, the deficit was made good by carrying it to the floating debt, which represents three milliards, and that must be redeemed sooner or later by being tagged on to the mother national debt. France must stop her vast scheme of public works, till the nation has time to economize. If not, the end will be disastrous. Timid people have taken the hint, and are rapidly transferring their fortunes to investments in English stocks and shares.

The fashion is decidedly in favor of extending the Colonial ambition of France. Thus the de Brazza treaty with Makoko of the Congo has been ratified by the Chamber *au galop*. It is not clearly known what it all means, but Portugal enters a protest against occupying territory held by her treaty since a century ago. Madagascar too is to be absorbed; perhaps England agrees to this. But France displays about Annam, and Cochinchina an appetite for territory, that Europe, and especially England must closely watch. It is incomprehensible what this mania for seizing territory means; France has no surplus population to colonize, and Algeria, just at her door, is a break-down. Indeed the policy just announced by the Governor of Algeria, must if persisted in lead to an insurrection in the Arabs; it simply aims to dispossess the Arabs of their land, and as a compensation give it to foreigners who will teach them how to make two blades of grass grow, where only one grew before. France is on the road to make an Ireland of Algeria. Yet that Colony has immense natural resources. Tunis appears to be more in the odour of sanctity.

It would be very difficult to say where the Egyptian question is now. The French clamor less about their 'rights' in that country, thus leading to the conclusion, that they have received a compensation. If the latter means a joint share in the administration of the country, that will infallibly terminate, in the course of years, in a Schleswig-Holstein war between the two nations. The sole way out of the imbroglio is to reserve Egypt for the Egyptians, with England supplying both the crutches. It is rumored that England, for the sole occupancy of Egypt, will consent to France walking round Tripolitania. This would leave the coast clear for the struggle to possess Syria and the region of the Euphrates Valley. Russia seems to suspect this, as she has swung round again to the Platonic alliance of the Three Emperors, while everyone is laughing at the isolated—and so merited—situation of Italy. Snubbed by the Emperor of Austria, and given the cold shoulder by Bismarck, Italy ought to remember that nations become big only by degrees.

The Anarchists make a noise, but there is no momentary fear in this quarter save in the event of grave dangers, when the loss of the working classes promise to exterminate the folk with property. They have given up dynamite—for the present, and the threatening letters no longer tell. The royalists claim to be organized, to profit by the coming collapse of the Republic. M. Grévy, whose sudden illness—apoplexy fit, I said, have been brought on by eating too heartily of partridges, has produced quite a scare, as only Dame Fortune knows who might succeed him; however, as he promises to be henceforth frugal in appetite, he may continue to discharge his duties till the full term of his office. He is reported to suffer from softening of the brain. The weather is too abominable even for alimony; not raining but a constant, aggravating, drip. Typhoid fever continues to keep its grip on the population; its cause is due to bad sewage, an inadequate supply of water, and overcrowded dwellings. In order to secure breathing space for the working classes, the Municipal Council proposes to level the useless fortifications of Paris, and the military zone outside them; and on the land thus reclaimed, equal to about one-fifth of the surface of Paris, to build cheap residences.

The unsettled state of politics; the epidemic; the repulsive weather, drive all who can afford it to summer and calmer climes. The principal event of the moment is the revival of Victor Hugo's *Le Roi S'Amuse*; the first representation took place in 1832; the second, after a lapse of fifty years—only now. The reason is due to Victor Hugo's going into the ban, because his drama was not well received. The plot turns on the vagaries of Francis the First, who led a Prince Henry-Falstaff life in Paris. Hugo is blamed for harping too much on the dissoluteness of that monarch, who won Mangan, lost all honor at Pavia, was the friend of Leonardo da Vinci, and the lover of Letitia. France is in a brown study what to do with her habitual criminals who swarm in Paris; the new law will enable their being sent to Madagascar, destined as a new penal settlement. But the vagabonds, the sturdy beggars, and above all, young men and boys, are a nuisance. The old vagrants are to be sent to the hospice to die; foreign cripples will be re-exported, and those *lunatic natives* to the manner born, will be consigned to the Hospital for Incurables, a very appropriate name. The sturdy boys will be forwarded to agricultural home Colonies—a sort of adult reformatory.

France has just opened at Montpellier, her first Ladies' College; 280 pupils, from 14 to 20 years of age, have entered as boarders; the latter have a very pretty uniform. A few days ago, a popular mistress was dismissed; the girls, excited by her valditory address, broke out into a meeting; the Directress was received with a volley of grammars and dictionaries, and epithets, some of a kind not to be found even in a slang dictionary; then the nymphs sang the *Marche des Femmes*, and invited the graduates of the neighboring male college to come to their aid.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer *Thames*, with the next English mail, left Singapore, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Glenary*, from London, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 9th.

The O. S. S. Company's steamer *Glenary* left Singapore on the morning of the 3rd instant, and is due here about the 11th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Memphis* left Port Darwin on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 11th instant.

The N. L. S. N. Co's steamer *Alfred* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 17th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Catharine* left Sydney on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 20th.

The E. & A. S. S. Co's steamer *Bowen* will sail from Sydney on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 15th proximo.

"THAMES STREET INDUSTRY," by Percy Russell. This illustrated pamphlet on "Thames Street," published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in penny literature in the World, or JOHN GOSWELL & Co., London. (Advs.)

To-day's Advertisements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE

OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN
THIS EVENING,
THE 9TH INSTANT,

WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA
"LUCREZIA BORGIA."

Seats may be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WASH'S where a plan of the Theatre is now on view.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [55]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1883. [56]

KELLY & WASH'S

LIST OF NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

AT
TWENTY FIVE CENTS EACH.

Vice-Versa F. Anstey.
All Sorts and Conditions of Men, Besant & Rice.
John Ingelsant J. H. Shorthouse.
Voyage in the Sunbeam Lady Brassey.
Casar—A Sketch J. A. Froude.
Prince Hugo Maria M. Gmnst.
Experiences of a Barrister's Life Sergeant Ballantyne.

Memories of Old Friends Caroline Fox Denison.
..... Author of Mademoiselle Mori.
His Great Revenge (2 parts) F. du Boisgobey.
Rachel Conway Margaret Veley.
Heartsease (2 parts) Miss Yonge.
Mabel's Progress, Author of Sacristan's Household.
Scottish Chiefs (2 parts) Miss Porter.
Quisiana B. Auerbach.
Bracebridge Hall Washington Irving.
Don Quixote (2 parts) 100 Illustrations.
Robinson Crusoe 40 Illustrations by Watson.
Paul and Virginia 240 Illustrations.
The A. i. Reciter Edited by A. H. Miles.
Old Christmas Washington Irving.
Life of Doctor Livingstone 30 Illustrations.
Gulliver's Travels 50 Illustrations.
Barriers Burned Away E. P. Roe.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare 40 Illustrations.
Mistering Children Miss Charlesworth.
White's Natural History of Selborne 160 Illustrations.
Captain Cook's Voyages 30 Illustrations.
The Persian Chief Illustrative of Manners and Customs of Ancient Persia.

Cruikshank at Home Numerous Illustrations.
Sketches by Boz Charles Dickens.
Oliver Twist Charles Dickens.
The Antiquary Sir Walter Scott.
Pickwick Papers Charles Dickens.
Nicholas Nickleby Charles Dickens.
The Pirate Sir Walter Scott.
Quentin Durward Sir Walter Scott.
Cousin Phillis Mattie E. Randall.
Woodstock Sir Walter Scott.

NEW AND STANDARD GERMAN BOOKS

AT
TWENTY FIVE CENTS EACH.

Gartenlaubenblühen G. Werner.
Die Winger von Paris (2 parts) G. Werner.
Godelche, (2 parts) C. Mühlte.
Der Erbe von Mortella (2 parts) H. Dom.
Um Haben Preis G. Werner.
Die von Hohenstein Spieltagen.
Ein Kampf um Rom F. Dahn.
Uarda Georg Ebers.
Im Paradies Paul Heyse.
Nens Sabab J. Knechtel.
Der Kaiser Georg Ebers.
Die Fürst von Moynitz Winterfeld.
Brigitte A. Auerbach.
Quisiana Spieltagen.
Des Cäsar Ende Spieltagen.
Die Jungfrau Spieltagen.
Angela Spieltagen.
Schuld und Sühne G. Marlin.
Der Todeszug der Legionen G. Marlin.
Amantmanns Magt G. Marlin.

KELLY & WASH—HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1883. [559]

WANTED TO RENT.

FROM THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY UNTIL MARCH.

A FURNISHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN A HEALTHY SITUATION.

GARDEN, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE.

Full Particulars to be sent to
The Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [9]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, AND ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the Hongkong Telegraph, which has a guaranteed circulation of FIVE HUNDRED COPIES

is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the prospect of the Mercantile community, and the public generally, in the following particulars:

1. The Hongkong Telegraph Office, 7, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1883.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
PRAYA CENTRAL.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATEST ARRIVALS.

AMERICAN CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

PICKS. AXES.

HATCHETS.
ENGINEERS' & HOUSEHOLD HAMMERS.
PATENT BIT-BRACES.

AUGER-BITS.
DRILLS.
GIMBLETS.

SQUARES.
PATENT BRASS PADLOCKS & CHEST LOCKS.

MRS. POTT'S PATENT SADIRONS.
COOKING STOVES.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
FORCE PUMPS FOR SHIPS' USE.

DRILLING MACHINES.
BREAST DRILLS, AUTOM. BORING TOOLS.

ANVILS, VICES, AND DRILLS COMBINED.

ANVILS.
VICES.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT LAMPS.
GLASS CUTTERS.

SCROLL SAWS.
FAMILY GRINDSTONES.

BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.
&c., &c., &c.

BEST WHITWORTH'S STOCK AND DIES.
SCREW WRENCHES.

PLANE IRONS.
CHISELS.

HAMMERS.
PINNERS.

NIPPERS.
DIVIDERS.

RULES.
METAL SCISSORS.

METAL SAWS.
TUBE EXPANDERS.

OIL-FEEDERS.
OIL CANS.

SALTER'S SPRING BALANCE SCALES.
WESTON'S PATENT TACKLES.

PATENT SOCKETS.
DISTRESS SIGNALS.

HOLMES' PATENT SIGNAL LIGHTS.
FOGHORNS.

SIGNAL LAMPS.
LIFE BUOYS.

LIFE BELTS.
BOTTLE WASHING AND CORKING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c.

SPARKLING SCHARZHOFFBERGER.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER.

MARIENTHALER BEER.

VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN CHAMPAGNE.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1882. [10]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. F. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle- men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-cutting 50 Cents.
Shampooing 25 Cents.
Shaving 25 Cents.
Trimming Beards 25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo, Wash, as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [711]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock Dinner at 7 o'clock.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places. [475]

J. COOK, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALLET ROOM, VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES, OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and RE-PORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates. [585]

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 7, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1883.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN SCISSOR.

No. 13, POTTINGER STREET.

A. M. ROBIN.

(LATE OF T. M. LAWSON'S, CALCUTTA).

TAILOR, Shirt and Breeches Maker and General Outfitter. Mr. ROBIN invites Public Patronage and guarantees a perfect fit at Moderate Charges.

N.B.—Note the address.
THE GOLDEN SCISSOR,
No. 13, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 8th December, 1882. [797]

G. FALCONER & CO.

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

The whole attention of the Share Market has been devoted to Banks, and in this stock some very extensive transactions have been booked. On the old terms a large cash business has been put through at 184 per cent. premium for cash, and on time at 186 for the end of January, 188 for February, and 190 for March. Sales Ex New Issue at 155 for cash, and 158 for the end of February have also been reported. The stock remains firm at all these quotations.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue 155 per cent. premium, sales and buyers. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue 142 per cent. premium, sellers. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,850 per share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,575 per share, sales. North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share. Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers. Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 890 per share, buyers. Chinese Insurance Company—\$232 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$112 per share. China Fire Insurance Company—\$377 per share, sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—53 per cent. premium, sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Steamboat Co. —\$3 per share premium, buyers. Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share. Hongkong Hotel Company—\$125 per share. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par. sellers. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$200 per share, buyers. China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium. Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$113 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$165 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$50 per share. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—18 per cent. prem. ex. int. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—24 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight 3/7 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 1/2

ON PARIS—Bank, T. T. 4.62
Credits at 4 months' sight 4.72
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T. 225
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T. 225
ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Copit*, str., for Yokohama—4,685 bags Sugar, 1 cask Ginseng, 6 cases Cigars, and 77 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco, 42,338 bags Rice, 21,385 bags Sugar, 43 bags Beans, 30 bags Coffee, 43 bags Tobacco, 17 cases Cigars, 2 cases Silk, 162 boxes Oil, 20 boxes Nutmegs, 1,000 cases Hemp, 86 packages Gambier, 200 packages Tea, 13 boxes Prepared Opium, 5,300 packages Merchandise, and 4 boxes Treasure, valued at \$93,270.00. For Victoria, B.C.—200 bags Rice, 238 packages Merchandise, and 4 packages Crude Opium. For Portland, Oregon—27 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu—1 package Silk, and 260 packages Merchandise. For Panama—1,000 bags Rice, 40 packages Merchandise, and 20 packages Tea. For Callao—11 packages Merchandise. For Demerara—32 packages Merchandise. For Chicago—1,234 packages Tea. For New York—32 packages Tea, 32 packages Merchandise, 126 bales Raw Silk, and 23 cases Raw Silk.

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530
OLD MALWA per picul, \$550
(Allowance, Tails 12).
NEW PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$550
NEW PATNA (second) per chest, \$540
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$545
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$552 1/2
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$540
NEW PERSIAN per chest, \$340
(Allowance, Tails 32).
OLD PERSIAN per picul, \$315
(Allowance, Tails 32).

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

	HONGKONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	MANILA.
Barometer.	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.5
Thermometer attached.	61.2	60.0	59.0	57.5
Direction of Wind.	NE	SE	NE	NE
Force.	3	5	1	1
Dry Thermometer.	60.5	59.0	57.0	55.7
Wet Thermometer.	50	51.5	49.0	46.5
Weather.	b. a.	b. b.	b. b.	b. b.
Hourly Rain.	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, and wind direction. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and time kept in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, in registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., W.N.W., N.W., and N. by E. Force of Wind, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate breeze, 5 to 7 fresh breeze, 7 to 9 strong breeze, 9 to 11 violent breeze, 11 to 12 storm, 12 to 15 heavy rain, 15 to 20 heavy rain, 20 to 25 heavy rain, 25 to 30 heavy rain, 30 to 35 heavy rain, 35 to 40 heavy rain, 40 to 45 heavy rain, 45 to 50 heavy rain, 50 to 55 heavy rain, 55 to 60 heavy rain, 60 to 65 heavy rain, 65 to 70 heavy rain, 70 to 75 heavy rain, 75 to 80 heavy rain, 80 to 85 heavy rain, 85 to 90 heavy rain, 90 to 95 heavy rain, 95 to 100 heavy rain, 100 to 105 heavy rain, 105 to 110 heavy rain, 110 to 115 heavy rain, 115 to 120 heavy rain, 120 to 125 heavy rain, 125 to 130 heavy rain, 130 to 135 heavy rain, 135 to 140 heavy rain, 140 to 145 heavy rain, 145 to 150 heavy rain, 150 to 155 heavy rain, 155 to 160 heavy rain, 160 to 165 heavy rain, 165 to 170 heavy rain, 170 to 175 heavy rain, 175 to 180 heavy rain, 180 to 185 heavy rain, 185 to 190 heavy rain, 190 to 195 heavy rain, 195 to 200 heavy rain, 200 to 205 heavy 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The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 298.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CIGARETTES.

"THE WHITE ELEPHANT."

AMBER TIPPED, PURE RICE PAPER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1883.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 250,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., Wm. MERRICK, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARKING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL.....£6,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS.....£3,000,000.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£700,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at CURRENT RATES.

HESSE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$33,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE OFFERS FROM SUITABLE PERSONS FOR A FIVE OR TEN YEARS LEASE OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND FURNITURE COMPLETE.

This well known HOTEL is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, within a few yards of the principal landing place in the Colony.

It is a large and commodious building, replete with every modern improvement and convenience. It contains an ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS BAR, A LARGE BILLIARD ROOM, READING ROOM, A DINING HALL to accommodate 170 Persons, FIFTY TWO BED ROOMS, TWO CAPITAL BOWLING ALLEYS, together with all the other necessities of a well appointed Hotel.

It is the only First Class Hotel in the Colony, and is always patronised by a number of permanent boarders, consisting principally of Government Officials, Military and Naval Officers and their Families, &c.

It is at present under a Lease to Messrs. DORAJEE and HING-KEE, which lease expires on the 15th October, 1883.

Applications to be addressed to—
THE CHAIRMAN,
THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883.

WANTED.

AN ENGAGEMENT, either as BOOKKEEPER or GENERAL ASSISTANT, by a Gentleman, who has a few hours during the day, disengaged. In case full office hours is required, arrangements might be made with a few days' notice. Good references. Salary no object.

Apply to—
Care of this Office.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1882.

WANTED.

BY THE ADVERTISER
OFFICE ASSISTANT OR STORE-KEEPER.

Address—
M. E. G.

Care of Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882.

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

(DENNY'S PATENTS).

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS 1862 to 1880, THE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS BEING LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

CAPITAL.....£250,000

IN 250,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

FIRST ISSUE OF 150,000 SHARES AT PAR.

PAYABLE 5s. ON APPLICATION, 10s. ON ALLOTMENT, THE BALANCE NOT TO BE CALLED UP WITHOUT THREE MONTHS' NOTICE.

DIRECTORS.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS

INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's

Gate, London, S.W.

JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1,

Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.

ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas

Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley Hill,

South Croydon.

HENRY THOMAS COLE, O.C. (late M.P.

for Fenryn and Falmouth) Recorder of

Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of

Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.

LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co.,

Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., 101

Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.,

Merchants).

*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie &

Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co.,

101 Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Mer-

chants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock

Company, Singapore.

*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and

Shipowner, Singapore.

*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs.

W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents,

Ocean Steam and National Steam Ship

Companies, Singapore.

*KHOO TEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin

& Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Mer-

chant and Shipowner, Singapore.

*THOSE GENTLEMEN WITH AN APOSTRICH

AGAINST THEIR NAMES ALSO FORM

THE SINGAPORE COMMITTEE.

BANKERS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew

Lane, London, E.C.

The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

of India, London, and China.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. COLE & RODYK, 7, Mincing Lane,

London, E.C.

Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. FOSTER, NIGHT & Co., Chartered

Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES,

3, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.

Applications for Shares will be received by the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPO-

RATION or their Agents at Hongkong: Shanghai,

Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow,

Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kioyo, Saigon,

Haiphong, Hanai, and Manila; and by the

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of India, London,

and China or their Agents at Penang,

Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo,

Galle, Rangoon, Moulemein, Batavia, Sourabaya,

Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Ade-

laide, Brisbane, and Perth; and at Singapore,

by either of those Banks. Forms of application

for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be

obtained from the Bankers at their Agents, on

and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, Decem-

ber, 1882.

Singapore, 6th December, 1882.

[842]

Intimations.

W. BREWER

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

OF

FINE ART GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

PANEL PICTURES OF SCOTCH SCENERY IN OILS.

LARGE OIL COLOURS IN MASSIVE FRAMES.

FINELY FINISHED AND RETOUCHEE

OLEOGRAPHS, ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS,

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES, VERY MODERATE.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1882.

"NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT

OF

TOYS AND NOVELTIES

IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN GOODS,

VERY SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Also

Just Opened

NEW NOVELS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

HOOKS OF REFERENCE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH,

RELIGIOUS WORKS IN ELEGANTLY BOUND COVERS,

PICKWICK PAPERS,

A VARIETY OF CHEAP NOVELS.

ALL QUITE NEW AND OFFERED AT MODERATE PRICES.

S. MEYERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1882.

[28]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

ARE SHOWING.

EX. RECENT ARRIVALS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1883.

[659]

To be Let.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1882.

[7]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Belvedere Terrace, Bon-

ham Road, and TWO HOUSES on High

Street.

Apply to

DE SOUZA & Co.,

ON THE PREMISES.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1883.

[35]

TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM

IN

HOUSE, No. 9, PEDDARS HILL.

Apply

R. E.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1882.

[21]

TO LET.

PARSEE VILLA (5 ROOMS), Robinson Road,

also A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)

in Mosque Junction. Both the above HOUSES

have Gas and Water laid on; and immediate

possession can be had.

For Particulars apply to

D. NOWROJEE,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1882.

[18]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.

PINTS.....\$23 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882.

[6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND

PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS.

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

[448]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY PURCHASED under a

Bill of Sale, the GOODWILL, PLANT,

MACHINERY, STOCK-IN-TRADE AND FIX-

TURES OF THE FIRM OF DE SOUZA & Co.,

PRINTERS, &c., OF HONGKONG; and beg to

intimate that I will carry on the BUSINESS under

the same Name.

By strict attention, First-class Workmanship,

and Moderate Charges I hope to merit the

Patronage of the Hongkong public.

F. D. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882.

[20]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day Resumed my Duties as

SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883.

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
INVITE INSPECTION OF A WELL
SELECTED STOCK OF
**FANCY CHRISTMAS
GOODS,**

COMPRISING—
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SWEETS AND CONFECTIONERY.

FANCY SATIN COVERED BOXES.

CUT GLASS TOILET BOTTLES.

CHRISTMAS CARD ALBUMS.

IVORY BACK HAIR BRUSHES.

SCIENTIFIC TOYS.

ATKINSON'S, HENDRIE'S, AND LUBIN'S
PERFUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS
AND
PERFUMERS:
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the Staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, FREDERICK H. HEPPEL, of Manila and Cebu, to ALICE, M.F., youngest daughter of Captain C. Wharry, R.A., of Old Charlton, Kent.

DEATHS.

On board the steamship Yangtze, at San-shu-po, Hongkong, on the 31st December, 1882, EDWARD LEE, Master Mariner, aged 31.

At the Asylum for the Insane, Hollywood Road, Hongkong, on the 1st instant, at 8.15 p.m. DAVID STEWART, aged 51. The funeral will leave the Asylum at 7.15, to-morrow morning. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

The Hongkong Telegraph
MAIL SUPPLEMENT
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1883.

The much talked-of notice on the water supply of Hongkong, signed by Dr. STEWART, the Acting Colonial Secretary, sent out from the Colonial Secretary's Office on December 16th, and published in the following issue of the Government Gazette, still occupies a prominent place in that official organ. As it has been made the subject of a good deal of desultory comment in various circles throughout the Colony, to prevent any anxiety in the minds of residents as to the probability of our water supply being cut off, and also to throw some light on the actual state of affairs, we think it advisable in the public interest to devote a portion of our space to this matter. The Acting Colonial Secretary's notification reads as follows:—

"The continued absence of rain and the consequent scarcity of water in the Pokfulam Reservoir, render it of urgent importance that great economy should be exercised regarding the present diminished supply.

Householders are earnestly requested to adopt all possible precautions against a lavish use of water obtained through the Mains from the Reservoir, and they are desired to prohibit their servants from procuring water from that source for the irrigation of gardens."

"We believe we are justified in assuming that this notice was published as the result of information supplied to the Colonial Secretary by the Surveyor General. The water supply of the Colony is within the province of the last named officer's duties, and no doubt the caution to the community emanated either directly or indirectly from the fertile brain of Mr. J. M. Price. No one can doubt that it is of urgent importance to husband our existing water supply as much as possible, consequently the Surveyor General, through the medium of the Colonial Secretary, and the Government Gazette, is perfectly justified in preaching a reasonable economy. It is only a necessary precaution to remind householders against permitting their servants to waste the water either for household purposes, or for the irrigation of gardens. So far, therefore, we agree with what we are quite prepared to believe

in official quarters believed to be a necessary precaution. We object, however, to the delusive wording of the government notification, and regret that the name of such an honorable and high-principled official as Dr. FREDERICK STEWART, should be appended to a statement which is certainly not justified by facts. For this, we desire it to be plainly understood, we do not consider the Acting Colonial Secretary in any way responsible. He has no doubt simply acted on official information received from that department which is responsible for our water supply. The statement above Dr. STEWART's signature, which we say is not merely delusive, but is positively unwarranted by existing circumstances is that referring to what is termed, "the present diminished supply."

We have recently seen statements in our local contemporaries with regard to what the writers wished the community to believe an existing scarcity of water in our Colony. The Daily Press actually had the audacity to state that at the recent fatal fire in Queen's Road West, "a serious amount of time was lost by the want of water, and it was not until the flames had seized the whole of the interior of the building that any effective supply was obtained. The delay in getting water was due to the fact that, owing to the prolonged drought, the water at the reservoir being therefore very low it was turned off at the time." We really do not care to inquire why the Daily Press should publish what was a most atrocious perversion of truth, for which there was not the slightest shadow of foundation; but the fact remains that the lie was published, and a writer in the China Mail, on the strength of this lie, coolly holds Governor HENNESSY morally responsible for the deaths of the four unfortunate persons who lost their lives in the conflagration. This is merely a sample of the dishonest journalism which has disgraced Hongkong during the whole term of Governor HENNESSY's administration, and there is too much reason to believe that underhand influences have been at work in this iniquitous policy of unscrupulous misrepresentation.

If what are known to be mis-statements appear in the official organ of the government, it is scarcely to be marvelled at if the community become rather sceptical as to the purity of the boasted patriotism of certain of our official would-be benefactors. As the water supply of Hongkong has been made one of the burning questions of the hour, and as one of the most gigantic schemes yet associated with the history of the Colony is now in progress in connection with it, it is surely not asking too much in fairness to the absent Governor, and to the rate-payers whose money is being expended on the Tiam Tuk Water Works, when we demand that the plain, unvarnished truth should be laid before the public. With all due respect to the Acting Colonial Secretary, we say that up to the present time there has been no "diminished supply" of water in Hongkong. We have gone from house to house in various parts of the city, and satisfied ourselves that the water supply has been ample throughout the dry season, abundant for all domestic, culinary, and other ordinary purposes. It is but right, in the face of this stupendous waste of public money sanctioned by the Secretary of State for a water system that would meet the requirements of cities like London or Paris, that our present situation should be widely known. The present season has been almost unprecedented for its long continued drought. There has actually been no rain in the Colony for about four months. And in the face of this exceptional season—what is the present state of our water supply? Why, the Pokfulam Reservoir contains to-day enough water to meet all the demands of the Hongkong community for the next six months, even should not a single drop of rain fall in the meantime. This simple statement can be easily verified, and we submit that, under these circumstances, the community is entitled to some satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary assertions made on authority during the past two or three years on the so-called inadequacy of our present water supply.

Sir JOHN PEARCE HENNESSY was of opinion that Mr. J. M. Price's water schemes were too extravagant for Hongkong, and in that opinion those qualified to know best, including the Hon. F. BULKLEY JOHNSON, coincided. Knowing what we know we have no hesitation whatever in characterizing this monstrous white elephant as the most gigantic instance of official self glorification ever identified with our colonial history. The Tiam Tuk Water Works will be for all time a monument of Mr. J. M. Price's indomitable energy, and will only cost the Colony a trifle over a million dollars. Fortunes will no doubt be made and lost in this great work; we shall obtain the most elaborate water system on the face of the globe; and years hence—say ten thousand years, when Victoria has eclipsed the Modern Babylon—our descendants will begin to enjoy the fruits of our hoarded treasures, and the results of our Surveyor General's patriotism, and unselfish enterprise. For the present, however, the community need be under no apprehension as to our water supply failing us. The reserve in Pokfulam Reservoir will adequately meet all demands for many months to come, and when that falls there is sufficient pure water available in Wong-nai-chong Valley for a city twice the size of Victoria.

However much we may differ from Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS's definition of the meaning of the Law of Libel, we readily acknowledge the soundness of his lordship's views on the important questions of salvage, and rendering assistance to vessels in distress. More practical and common-sense judgments than those delivered by the Chief Justice in the Vice-Admiralty Court on Thursday last in the Douglas and Halliwell cases have never previously been recorded in the annals of our Supreme Court. For some rea-

son or other a report had got abroad, after the publication of the statement compiled by the Registrar and several local merchants, estimating the expenses incurred by the salving steamers, and the profits lost to the owners through their lending assistance to the stranded vessel, that Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS's award to the Douglas and Halliwell for their assistance to the Yorkshire would be a mere nominal amount, and the impression created in maritime circles by this "rumour" was the reverse of favorable to our local administration of justice. His Lordship's decision has proved a pleasant disappointment to a good many people who have lost faith in what is served out as legal justice in this Colony, and will no doubt, to a considerable extent, restore confidence in our present chief law-giver.

Any person with an impartial mind, and unbiased by interested motives, who read the evidence given by Captain S. ASHTON and the officers and engineers of the Douglas at the enquiry in the Vice-Admiralty Court, must heartily and thoroughly endorse the opinions of the Chief Justice that Captain ASHTON took a grave responsibility upon himself in endeavoring to assist the Yorkshire, gave valuable advice and assistance to that vessel, and in so doing exposed his own ship to risks that would not have been incurred by any prudent man without some adequate object in view, such as saving valuable property. We presume that the contentions raised by the Captain of the Yorkshire, and supported by his witnesses, that the services rendered to his vessel by the Douglas and Halliwell were ordinary services which only entitled the owners of these steamers and the masters and crews to a nominal remuneration, were merely of that formal character which custom sanctions in such cases. It can hardly be questioned, in the face of stubborn facts, that without the assistance of the Douglas, the good ship Yorkshire would have been aground in Ho I Tan Bay at the present moment, and unless floated by similar aid would have remained there until the Second Deluge.

As Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS very sensibly laid it down in his judgment, it is important to encourage assistance to vessels in distress such as the Yorkshire was in by steamers of the class of the Douglas, and taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, there can be no question that the Douglas was entitled to liberal remuneration. His Lordship's opinion that, considering the risks to which all vessels at sea are exposed, it is to the interests of all shipowners, including the owners of the Douglas, that salvage remuneration should not be excessive will be heartily endorsed by all shipowners. It is clearly advisable that substantial inducements should be held out to encourage shipmasters to assist distressed vessels, and on the other hand it is just as desirable that the line, as regards the amount of remuneration for such assistance, should be drawn at a reasonable figure.

Considering that the value of the Yorkshire, including freight and cargo, amounted to the large sum of £102,494, it may perhaps be doubted whether Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS's award of £3,500 to the Douglas and £1,200 to the Halliwell—roughly speaking five per cent. on the total value of ship and cargo—can be considered the liberal remuneration which his lordship ruled the case warranted. However, into that part of the question it is scarcely requisite to enter. The judgment of the Chief Justice, taken as a whole, is worthy of his reputation as a sound lawyer.

This attention of the proper authorities ought to be directed to the manner in which the bodies of unfortunate persons who may happen to die afloat are conveyed from the vessel to the Government Civil Hospital for post mortem examinations. We need only call attention to the case of the late Captain E. LEE of the steamship Yangtze. On Sunday afternoon about half past three o'clock a police boat came alongside the steamer to convey the body to the Hospital, without a shell or covering of any description. In fact, a dead dog could not have been treated with less ceremony. Fortunately the officers of the vessel resented the indignity thus offered to the body of their late commander, and procured a Chinese coffin in which they laid the body, and covered it with flags, before handing it over to the police. Is our Government, with its millions of dollars to spare for gigantic follies, too poor to provide means to prevent the mortal remains of Christians and British subjects from being subjected to scandalous indecencies such as the above? If so, the public should take action in preventing further scandals. It was only the other day that we called attention to the body of Captain KANTWELL being consigned to "Mother Earth" in a fashion that would have disgraced a heathen nation, and now we have to record an even more scandalous outrage on public decency. The authorities appear to be asleep. Surely some one is responsible for these disgraceful blunders.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULATION made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 6 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1868 providing that any prisoner undergoing a sentence of penal servitude may be employed outside the prison walls on any public works in Victoria, is published in the last issue of the Gazette. This probably may be taken to mean that the old chain-gang system is to be revived in this Colony. If so, we may find it necessary to say a few disagreeable words about what would assuredly be a policy of injudicious retrogression.

The following letter received by Mr. H. E. Wodhouse from Mr. Francis H. Arjane, co-treasurer and honorary secretary of the Zorastrian Charity Fund of Hongkong speaks for itself:—"On behalf of the Parsee Community of this Colony, the Trustees of the Charity Fund under their charge have great pleasure to forward you herewith a Bank Note (No. 4090) for \$100, as a donation to the Poor Box at the Magistrate's, and have in request you to be good enough to use, and apply the same only for the relief of the poor Chinese as you or the other presiding magistrates may deem best."

We learn that, owing to the strong representations made by Senhor Costa Real, while administering the Government of Macao, the Lisbon Government has at last sanctioned free emigration from the port of Macao, which was so absurdly prohibited by the Law of the 21st April, 1875.

We are very glad indeed to learn that Mrs. Young, wife of the United States Minister of China, whose severe malady, contracted during her sojourn in Japan, threatened to prevent her from proceeding to Peking this year, has so far recovered as to be able to complete her journey to the capital, where she arrived about the middle of November. No danger, we are happy to learn, is now apprehended from her remaining there throughout the winter.

We hear that evidence is likely to be adduced at the proposed Commission of enquiry into smuggling and cognate matters, which will show that things are much worse than they have been represented, and which will prove very instructive to the honorable member for Slocum in the East. Is the Harbour Master in a position to clearly define what a sponging vessel actually is, and what carrying capacity brings her under the category? We believe things are not very clear on these points.

The following is the list of Officers of the Eothern Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, for 1883:—
W. M. L. MALLORY.
S. W. W. KERFOOT HUGHES.
J. W. THOS. I. ROSE.
Master Overseer ERICH GEORG.
Senior PAUL JORDAN.
Junior L. C. BALFOUR.
Treasurer H. N. MODY.
Secretary W. W. GASKELL.
Registrar of Marks B. D. DALTON SAYLE.
S. Deacon G. W. BALLISTON.
J. Deacon S. W. WRIGHT.
Director of Ceremonies A. S. COHEN.
Inner Guard WM. BOFFEY.
Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

We regret to learn that work on the Canton-Kowloon Telegraph line has again been stopped by the obstructive natives. Operations were resumed, as we stated at the time, about a fortnight ago, and there are now altogether about 600 poles erected. The workmen had reached the Tung-shing River and were proceeding to lay a cable across when the villagers interfered and objected to the work going on. According to our latest advices matters have thus been brought to a dead-lock, and it is really difficult to say what further action may be found desirable. It certainly says very little for the power of the constituted authorities in the interior of the Kwangtung province, when an important commercial undertaking like this, under the auspices of the Viceroy himself, is obstructed by a few turbulent villagers. It is a most regrettable circumstance that the Chinese Government should be so easily balked by ignorant superstition, and the apparent utter helplessness of the representatives of government authority. Perhaps His Excellency the Viceroy having in vain tried the *suaviter in modo* system may see his way to a well timed application of the *fortiter in re*.

It is with extreme regret that we have to chronicle the death of Captain E. LEE, late of the Messagerie and Co's steamer Yangtze, which was then in vogue in Hongkong. Nevertheless, having considered the question carefully, Her Majesty's Government resolved to strike out the word "secular" and to-day I am about to lay the foundation stone of a school receiving Government aid now to the amount of about \$1,400, but which did not receive a single farthing of Government aid when I arrived in the Colony, and that school will also receive under the regulations framed by the Secretary of State a considerable sum towards the building of the school.—(Applause.) I must say, gentlemen, that the decision of Her Majesty's Government was in every sense a wise decision; it was strongly in favour of freedom of religion, because thus we allow, in every school in the colony, the teachers to bring up the boys as they think fit, to give them whatever amount of religious knowledge they may choose to teach in connection with other subjects. The final examination is conducted by independent examiners under government inspection, and that examination is made in public, before a committee of the Government, and upon the results of that test examination the grant depends. I have much satisfaction, therefore, in informing you all that the important changes made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have worked admirably. There is not now in this Colony a single denomination, or any body whatever, that has a single complaint to urge against the Government in respect of public instruction. I agree with Father Burghignoli that the credit of what we are doing here to-day is really due to my old friend, Bishop Raimondi. He it is who has laboured so many years to bring about the result we see, namely, the grouping here of the children of the foreign residents in this colony, who are receiving a first class education; receiving it from a body of men, the Christian Brothers, who are especially trained as educators, whose fame as teachers is known all over the globe; and I may say in the United Kingdom itself. I remember a Parliamentary report in which Parliament was informed by competent authorities that the best set of schools connected with any scheme of education in the United Kingdom were the Christian Brothers.—(Loud applause.) They devote their lives to this object, and the results that we find at the annual examination of this school shows that the Christian Brothers in Hongkong have earned here the same reputation that they have throughout the rest of the world.—(Renewed applause.)

The building of the college was proceeded with in such an energetic and successful manner that the formal laying of the foundation stone, it was ready for occupation, and the Christian Brothers and their pupils moved from their old quarters into the new building. It was decided, however, not to formally inaugurate St. Joseph's until the arrival of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Acantho, to whom the credit of the work is mainly due. As Father Raimondi, a week ago, very little time was lost in completing the necessary arrangements for the public inauguration of the new seminary, His Excellency the Administrator kindly acquiescing in the desire of the Vicar-Apostolic to perform the ceremony.

INAUGURATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The school, erected under Roman Catholic auspices for the Christian Brothers, and known as St. Joseph's College, was formally inaugurated on the afternoon of Saturday last by His Excellency the Administrator, the new building, a very handsome and imposing structure, situated on the Glenageary estate, just below Robinson Road, and commands a splendid view of the harbour and surrounding country. It has been constructed from plans and drawings prepared by Mr. William Danby, C.E., and besides being an ornament to the colony, as an excellent specimen of modern architecture, is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The frontage of the new college measures 124 feet, with a breadth of 35 feet, and the verandah on each side are 41 feet wide. The four foundations of St. Joseph's College were formally laid by Sir John A. Pope Hennessey on Thursday, the 3rd November, 1881, in the presence of a large number of spectators. On

that occasion His Excellency made the following general observations on the question of education in Hongkong, which are peculiarly apposite at the present moment. Requested by Father Burghignoli, the pro-vicar-Apostolic, to lay the foundation stone His Excellency said:—Ladies and gentlemen, the special interest which the Government has in the proceedings of to-day consists in the fact that this is what is called a grant-in-aid school, that is, it is a school towards the support of which the Government gives a grant. When I came to the Colony in 1877, there were in the Colony a certain number of grant-in-aid schools. Last year the number of such schools was double that which I found here in 1877, and the number of pupils had also doubled. How is that to be accounted for? It is really due to the fact that Her Majesty's Government, since the year 1877, have altered the principles upon which the grant-in-aid schools in this Colony are supported. When I arrived here, I found the school referred to by Father Burghignoli in existence, the predecessor of this school, but though that school had at that time about 200 boys in attendance, the sons of European residents in the Colony the sons of ratepayers of the Colony, nevertheless, the school was receiving no grant-in-aid. I also found that schools of other denominations were similarly situated. It was represented to me by Pastor Klieke and the Rev. Mr. Louis of the Berlin Mission, that their schools were receiving no Government aid. The late Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Kidd, also represented to me that he could not conscientiously accept the Government grant-in-aid, and the very same reason which influenced Bishop Raimondi in declining to receive that grant, also influenced the other gentlemen whom I have named. The consequence was that in all the Government grant-in-aid schools in this Colony there were but eighty pupils, children of the foreign residents of Hongkong, enjoying the benefit of Government aid. Well, gentlemen, school alone, we have now over 200, and the change was effected by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Her Majesty's Secretary of State, by simply striking out of the grant-in-aid scheme as it then existed the word "secular," and the word "elementary." In 1877 it was a rule that no school could get a Government grant in which the school-books were not secular-books, and in which a certain portion of the day's instruction, a considerable sum towards the building of the school, was given to my old friend, Bishop Raimondi, of the Lutheran clergyman who had addressed me, and also of the Chaplain of the Church of England, and he resolved to strike out the word "secular" from the grant-in-aid scheme. That decision of Her Majesty's Government was not given hastily, nor without fully considering the question. It so happened that at the time when I forwarded the various papers for the consideration of the Government, I was able to inform the Secretary of State that Dr. Stewart, who had been for years a most zealous and able advocate of the secular system, would himself proceed to London, and could explain on behalf of those who wished for a purely secular system of Government aid, his views and the views of those whom he represented. Those views were carefully considered. Dr. Stewart, in a long letter addressed to the Under Secretary at the Colonial Office, pointed out that in his opinion, if the word "secular" were struck out of the grant-in-aid scheme, it would be the abandonment of the whole principle of education which was then in vogue in Hongkong. Nevertheless, having considered the question carefully, Her Majesty's Government resolved to strike out the word "secular" and to-day I am about to lay the foundation stone of a school receiving Government aid now to the amount of about \$1,400, but which did not receive a single farthing of Government aid when I arrived in the Colony, and that school will also receive under the regulations framed by the Secretary of State a considerable sum towards the building of the school.—(Applause.) I must say, gentlemen, that the decision of Her Majesty's Government was in every sense a wise decision; it was strongly in favour of freedom of religion, because thus we allow, in every school in the colony, the teachers to bring up the boys as they think fit, to give them whatever amount of religious knowledge they may choose to teach in connection with other subjects. 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He it is who has laboured so many years to bring about the result we see, namely, the grouping here of the children of the foreign residents in this colony, who are receiving a first class education; receiving it from a body of men, the Christian Brothers, who are especially trained as educators, whose fame as teachers is known all over the globe; and I may say in the United Kingdom itself. I remember a Parliamentary report in which Parliament was informed by competent authorities that the best set of schools connected with any scheme of education in the United Kingdom were the Christian Brothers.—(Loud applause.) They devote their lives to this object, and the results that we find at the annual examination of this school shows that the Christian Brothers in Hongkong have earned here the same reputation that they have throughout the rest of the world.—(Renewed applause.)

The building of the college was proceeded with in such an energetic and successful manner that the formal laying of the foundation stone, it was ready for occupation, and the Christian Brothers and their pupils moved from their old quarters into the new building. It was decided, however, not to formally inaugurate St. Joseph's until the arrival of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Acantho, to whom the credit of the work is mainly due. As Father Raimondi, a week ago, very little time was lost in completing the necessary arrangements for the public inauguration of the new seminary, His Excellency the Administrator kindly acquiescing in the desire of the Vicar-Apostolic to perform the ceremony.

A large number of residents, including many ladies, responded to Bishop Raimondi's invitation to be present at the inauguration, and amongst others were His Excellency the Administrator who was accompanied by Mr. Marsh, and attended by his aide-camp, Major Hamilton, and "The Bull," General Stewart, C.B., Admiral Meyer of the French Navy, Sir George Phillipps, Mr. Justice Snowden, Mr. A. G. Romano, Consul for Brazil, Mr. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, and Mr. Jas. Russell, Colonial Treasurer. The band of the French flag ship La Victoria was in attendance, and entertained the proceedings by playing a selection of attractive music in artistic style.

The proceedings were formally opened by the Bishop of Acantho (Right Rev. Father Raimondi), who said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, as manager of St. Joseph's College I am come to-day to inaugurate the new seminary of your Excellency, and you, ladies and gentlemen, for having honoured us with your attendance to-day. Fourteen months and four days ago, on

the 2nd of November, 1881, there was a large gathering on this same spot. The place was then looking very rough, and was indeed a bare precipice. That gathering was to lay the first stone, and now you are invited here to inaugurate the complete building. The Christian Brothers have this day thrown open their house so that everyone can inspect it, and I am sure you will agree with me, when you have been through the building, that it reflects the highest credit on the gentleman who has conducted the work, Mr. Danby. (Applause.) These schools, as you know, are under the grant-in-aid scheme, and I am sure this building will be considered as a perfect monument to the liberality of the English Government, which knows how to encourage education wherever it finds it, without interfering with individual religious aspirations. (Applause.) The building having been finished and completed I have now the pleasure of asking your Excellency to declare it open. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Administrator then said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I think I may take it upon myself to say that I am expressing the feelings of all here present, first, in welcoming back to Hongkong our worthy friend Bishop Raimondi.—(Applause.) He has been away from this place and his flock for a period now of two years, and I am glad, and I am sure you are all glad, to see that he has come back in such good health.—(Applause.) I congratulate Bishop and the Christian Brothers on this fine building the opening of which we are celebrating to-day. It is, as the Bishop said just now, very little more than fourteen months ago since the foundation stone was laid by Governor Hennessey, and now the building is finished and already occupied by the staff and scholars. I think the expedition with which this work has been completed reflects the highest credit on the architect and all concerned, and I have no doubt our worthy friend Father Burghignoli must feel great satisfaction in having been entrusted with the carrying out of the Bishop's project during his absence from the Colony.—(Applause.) I understand this is the third building which has either been built or occupied by the Christian Brothers. The others places had to be abandoned because they became too small for the increasing wants of the community, but this building is much larger, and will, I should think, occupied for many years to come. I need hardly say that the Government takes great interest in the prosperity of this establishment, as it is our duty to encourage, by every means in our power, education amongst all classes and all creeds, and I must say this institution has my hearty sympathy.—(Applause.) I will conclude by formally declaring this building open, and thanking the Bishop for having invited me to attend.—(Applause.)

Bishop Raimondi then invited the company to inspect the building, which was accordingly done, and general satisfaction expressed with the thoroughness of the accommodation, and completeness of the general arrangements. During the evening the college was illuminated with colored lanterns.

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF UNITED SERVICE LODGE, NO. 1341.

The usual anniversary banquet to celebrate the installation of the Worshipful Master of United Service Lodge, No. 1341, was held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Monday evening the 8th inst. The members of the Lodge, together with a large number of visiting brethren, met at 7 o'clock when the ordinary business was proceeded with. About 6 o'clock V. W. Bro. W. Stanley Adams, Deputy District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, accompanied by his officers entered the Lodge, and duly performed the ceremony of installing Brother S. Comben in the chair for the ensuing year in ancient form. The newly installed Master then invested the following officers:—

S.W. Bro. G. ORLEY.
J.W. J. ROBERTSON.
S.D. H. J. TAYLOR.
J.D. J. GLEESON.
Treasurer W. GOULBURN.
Secretary H. L. STRINGER.
J.C. B. BURRIE.
D.C. D. CHURCH.
Steward E. ROSE.
Tyler J. R. GRIMBLE.

After closing the Lodge the brethren adjourned to the Banqueting Hall where a sumptuous repast had been laid out in excellent style. About 70 brethren sat down to dinner and a very pleasant evening was passed.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

THE "YORKSHIRE" SALVAGE CASE.
In re—Samuel Ashton, vs. steamer Yorkshire, Francis Ashton, claimant, *Yorkshire*.

The following judgements in the above cases were delivered to-day by His Lordship, Chief Justice Sir George Phillips:—

These cases were cases in which salvage was claimed by the steamers Douglas and Halliwell for going to the assistance of the steamship Yorkshire in Ho I Tan Bay, where she had grounded, and assisting her to get off.

The Douglas is a steamer of 982 tons, and is of the value of £40,000.
The Halliwell is a steamer of 277 1/2 tons, and is of the value of £12,000.

Both these steamers belong to a regular line of passenger and cargo steamers and to the same proprietors, and were on their regular trips respectively when they went to the assistance of the Yorkshire.

The cases were heard separately but, by agreement, the evidence given in the case of the Douglas vs. the Yorkshire was admitted so far as applicable to the case of the Halliwell vs. the Yorkshire.

The Yorkshire is a steamer of 1,125 tons, and is admitted that her value together with the value of the cargo and freight which the Douglas assisted in salving, amounted to £75,037, and that her value together with the value of the cargo and freight which the Halliwell assisted in salving amounted to £102,494. This amount of £102,494 includes the £75,037 which it is admitted the Douglas assisted to save.

It was not disputed that the assistance which was given by the Douglas and the Halliwell entitled both vessels to salvage remuneration, and the only question that was in dispute was as to the nature of the services rendered, and the amount to which they were entitled.

On the part of the Douglas and the Halliwell it was contended that the services were highly meritorious and entitled the vessels to a large amount of remuneration.

with the estimated amount of profits which she ought to have earned, at 20 per cent. on her value, during the five days that they considered she was employed amounted to \$897.06, and this Report not having been objected to must now be taken as correct.

The owners of the *Douglas* and the *Hailong* are certainly entitled to be refunded these amounts, and the question for my decision is as to how much more ought to be awarded to each of these vessels for their exertions.

The *Douglas* was, as compared with the *Hailong*, a powerful steamer. She was interrupted on her voyage to Foochow, and remained for nine days assisting the *Yorkshire*.

Her Master took some responsibility on himself in so doing. He gave valuable advice and assistance to the *Yorkshire* and in so doing exposed his vessel; in my opinion, to risks that I do not think would have been incurred by any prudent man without some adequate object in view such as saving valuable property.

It is important to encourage assistance to vessels in distress such as the *Yorkshire* was in, by steamers of the class of the *Douglas*, and I think, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, that the *Douglas* is entitled to liberal remuneration. At the same time, considering the risks to which all vessels at sea are exposed, it is to the interests of all shipowners, including the owners of the *Douglas*, that salvage remuneration should not be excessive.

I have, therefore, fixed the amount in the case of the *Douglas* at £3,950, which I consider a fair and reasonable remuneration to all concerned.

The *Hailong* was exposed to no appreciable risk, but she certainly assisted the *Yorkshire* greatly by removing so large a portion of her cargo. She also assisted the *Yorkshire* in other ways besides removing her cargo. She was employed for five days during the service and I have fixed her remuneration at £1,200.

These amounts of £3,950, and £1,200, are to include all expenses and the salaries in each case will obtain their costs.

FATAL FIRE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

An old phrase runs:—
"That fails, and young children,
Should not be trusted with knives,
Or chopping sticks."
and this old saw was strongly illustrated last night.

Number 139, Queen's Road West was used as a Chinese doctor's shop, which means, very frequently, an herb, drug, and general store. Amongst other things dealt in by the proprietor of No. 139 was kerosene oil. It appears that some argument arose in the shop between the inflammable quality of kerosene oil and an experiment was resorted to illustrate the argument. A light was held over a large vessel containing a quantity of the oil, which immediately began to blaze strongly, and spread to the staircase leading to the upper part of the building. The fire spread with amazing rapidity and cut off the means of escape of those who were located inside.

The alarm of fire was at once given and the peal of the fire bell rang out clearly about 6 o'clock. Number four engine was the first to arrive on the scene of action, closely followed by the West Point manual and number three steamer, and an onslaught on the fire immediately commenced. The *Daily Press* of this morning states that "There was no delay in getting the fire engines to the spot, but a serious amount of time was lost by the want of water, and it was not until the flames had seized the whole of the interior of the building that any effective supply was obtained. The delay in getting water was due to the fact that, owing to the prolonged drought, the water at the reservoir being therefore very low it was turned off at the time."

In justice to those concerned we must emphatically assert that the *Daily Press* statement is grossly incorrect. There was ample supply of water immediately the engines were ready for it, and no lack of that useful element during the whole of the time the fire was raging. There can be no doubt that the long continued drought has lowered the reserve supply of water very considerably, but there is no need to raise groundless alarm in the minds of the public respecting the water supply; and this thin dodge of the *Daily Press* to bolster up, however slightly, the pet scheme of Mr. J. M. Price is childish in the extreme, and could only have been done for the purpose of currying favor with the would-be benefactor of his race, great and small, rich and poor, as so on, *ad infinitum*. Having disposed of the *D. P.* gutter, we will state what actually took place on the fire, cutting no man's favors, and fearing no man's frown.

Mr. Yue's private fire-engine and brigade were amongst the first to arrive on the spot, and are certainly entitled to the highest praise for their efforts, as they took the most important part in quelling the fiery element. They were first on the roof on the East side with their hose and displayed great energy throughout. The supply of water at the round was ample, being brought so near the fire wall, and the fire in Number 139 was got under by about a quarter to eight o'clock. The engines, with the exception of number 2 which was ordered to remain as a stand-by in case of a fresh outbreak, were being sent home when fire broke out in Number 139, the adjoining premises, which took fully another two hours to get under. Considering the peculiarly confined position of the premises, great praise is due to the Brigade for assisting the fiery element in the way they did before they assumed more dimensions. Messrs. Creagh, Carvalho, foreman Whitehead, and assistant foreman Hennessey, Robertson, Butler and others, with Messrs. Rose and Wassenius were making themselves felt in the right direction, as usual, and worked tooth and nail. We are sorry to say that engineer Wassenius met with a somewhat severe accident. When starting one of the engines one of his hands was driven by the fly wheel against the lamp of the engine, with considerable force, necessitating a visit to the hospital to have the wound dressed. The gallant veteran was, however, soon again on the scene of action with his injured "paw" tied up, and did yeoman's service until the fire was completely got under. House Number 139 was completely gutted, and 137 partially so. Numbers 135 and 141, the adjoining houses on both sides, sustained small damage. Up to the present time four dead bodies have been recovered: the wife of a compradore in the employ of the F. & G. Company, two children and an Annamite. The servant boy and two other persons are said to be still missing, but these latter we are not quite certain of, as the information respecting them was of a rather vague description. We noticed that the front wall of house Number 139 is standing in a position very dangerous to the public, and beg to draw the attention of the police or Surveyor-General's department to the danger of its being allowed to stand, and suggest that it be pulled down without delay. We again repeat, the warning we gave only two weeks ago: "The China New Year is fast approaching—look out for fire."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Government Offices yesterday afternoon, January 2nd. There were present:—H.E. the Administrator, Sir George Phillip (Chief Justice), Dr. F. Stewart (Acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. James Russell (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. J. M. Price (Surveyor-General) and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson.

The Minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Acting Colonial Secretary applied for legislative authority for the following votes in excess of the estimates for 1882-1883:—

ESTABLISHMENT—1883.

Gael.
Difference of pay providing a *locum tenens* for Assistant Turnkey Dain Khan, while on 6 months' leave..... \$12.00

1883.
Increase in the salary of Hospital Warder Lincoln at \$5 per month..... \$60.00

SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENT.
Surveyor General.
Increase of Salary to Overseer Thompson of the Protestant Cemetery, at \$5 per month..... \$60.00

Works and Buildings.
Erection of a Public Mortuary..... \$3,000.00
Observatory and Time Ball, re-vote on account..... 18,680.00

Police Pensions, Gratuities, &c.
Gratuity to Police Constable Linam, equal to 34 months' pay, at \$8 per month, \$28.00

Miscellaneous Services.
Grant to Human Society..... \$250.00
Education Commission Account..... 947.30
Gratuity to Ng Fui, late Compradore at Government House..... 150.00

The votes were duly confirmed by the Council.

DISTRESS FOR RENT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of this Bill, which he explained had been recommended by the Supreme Court Commission of 1879. The object of the Bill was to place the power of distraining for rent in the hands of the Court. The Colonial Treasurer briefly seconded, and the Council went into Committee. After several minor alterations had been agreed to, progress was reported, the consideration of the schedules being left over until next meeting.

THE CHAIRS AND VEHICLES ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General withdrew this Bill, and stated that several valuable suggestions on the subject, made by the Captain Superintendent of Police, had been carefully considered, and would be embodied in a new Bill.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above company was held in the City Hall this afternoon (December 30th) for the purpose of considering and adopting certain resolutions referring to the proposed increase of the capital of the Corporation from five to seven and a half millions of dollars. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, Chairman of the Court of Directors presided, and there were present Messrs. W. Reimers, H. Hoppius, F. Bulkeley Johnson, A. P. McEwen, A. Melver, F. D. Sassoon, M. E. Sassoon, W. S. Young, C. Vincent Smith (Directors) Mr. T. Jackson, chief manager, and a large body of shareholders. The Chairman briefly alluded to the purpose for which the meeting was convened and called on the chief manager to read the notice convening the Meeting and also to read the following resolutions:

1.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000 by the creation of 20,000 New Shares of \$125 each, to be issued at the price of £40 on the terms after mentioned. Eastern Shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for Demand Bills on London.

2.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every two Shares of which on the 30th day of December, 1882, they shall respectively be the Registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

3.—That payment of the sum of £40 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—
£10 on the 31st day of March, 1883.
£10 " 30th " June " "
£10 " 30th " Dec " "
£10 " 31st " Dec " "

4.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders holding shares of a multiple of Two a Fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below such multiple, and allot one new share to every person who shall produce two such Fractional Certificates on or before the 31st March, 1883, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

5.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the future instalments, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares, entitling the Holders on payment of the remaining instalments, and subject to other terms as may be approved, date for lodging Scrip Certificates, and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the Holder of the Shares represented by such Scrip Certificates respectively.

6.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum (free of Income Tax) be allowed out of the profits of the Company on all instalments paid in advance of the date when the same become due, and that from the 31st day of March, 1883, Holders of Scrip Certificates be entitled to participate in future dividends, in proportion to the amount of instalments paid up, on an equality with the other Shareholders of the Company.

7.—That interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum be charged on every instalment which shall not be punctually paid, and be paid with such instalments.

8.—That all money received from premiums on the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Fund.

The Chairman remarked that the resolutions would be put to the vote singly so as to give an opportunity for discussing each, and all of them. The first resolution was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Douglas Jones, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Reimers proposed the second resolution which was seconded by Mr. D. B. Tait, and also carried unanimously.

The third resolution, proposed by Mr. C. V. Smith, and seconded by Mr. C. P. Chater, was also carried.

Mr. M. E. Sassoon proposed, and Mr. W. H. Ray seconded, the fourth resolution—carried.

Mr. W. S. Young proposed, and Mr. A. Coxon seconded, the fifth resolution which was carried.

Mr. H. Hoppius proposed, and Mr. S. Hughes seconded, the sixth resolution—also carried.

Mr. F. D. Sassoon proposed, and Mr. J. R. Anton seconded, the seventh resolution—also carried.

Mr. F. B. Johnson proposed, and Mr. H. H. Nelson seconded, the 8th and last resolution which was likewise carried.

After the resolutions had been passed the Chairman said:—This concludes the business of this meeting, and on behalf of the directors and myself I have much pleasure in thanking you for your attendance and support. From the present position of the Company, the directors feel confident that they will have a very favourable report to lay before you at our annual meeting in February. I would also beg to state that no further meeting is required to confirm the business we have just concluded. Mr. H. H. Nelson proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was received with applause.

The meeting then separated.

MEETING OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above named Society was held in the Offices, Peddar's Wharf buildings, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at a meeting held on the 20th ulto. The following shareholders were present:—The Hon. P. Ryrie, (Chairman), Messrs. H. Hoppius, F. D. Sassoon, H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. F. Darby, (directors) E. George, J. Ross, Anton, A. Coxon, W. S. Young, J. H. Cox, C. U. Stuart, J. H. dos Remedios, H. Mackenzie, A. da Silva, and Douglas Jones, acting secretary.

The Chairman in a few words explained the object of the meeting, and proposed that the following resolution, adopted on December 20th, be confirmed:—"That each of the existing \$5,000 Shares of the Society be divided into four Shares of \$1,250, upon each of which the sum of \$125 shall be credited as paid up." This was seconded by Mr. H. Hoppius, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, in thanking you for your attendance to-day I have pleasure in informing you that this concluding series of meetings rendered necessary by the changes made in the articles of association; though, as your directors think it prudent to embody the special resolutions recently passed in the articles in such a manner as to cause confusion, it may be necessary to call you to another later on to give us power to cancel the old and substitute the new ones, or, in other words, reprint in the amended form the articles of association.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE MANILA DISTRESS FUND.

A few weeks ago we suggested in these columns that, considering the great distress which prevailed amongst the poorer classes in the Philippines owing to the terrible visitations of the past summer, it would be a graceful as well as a praiseworthy and charitable act if the Hongkong community would extend a helping hand to their suffering brethren in the neighbouring colony. The usual subscription list seemed to us the simplest and most effective method, and in addition we suggested that some kind of a public entertainment might be arranged in such a deserving cause. It is a source of extreme gratification to us that our suggestions have borne good fruit. Señor Don A. Mencia, the Consul for Spain at this port, in a letter of acknowledgment and thanks which appeared in our columns, expressed his willingness to appeal to the liberality of the Hongkong public in the cause of charity, and a subscription list was accordingly circulated. The Spanish Consul's appeal has been nobly responded to, a large sum now figuring on the list. Our idea that a public performance in aid of the fund would receive general support, was put to the test by the accomplished lady who is now in the theatre, the Countess of Mar, and the entertainment given at the Theatre Royal, City Hall last night is the result.

Mrs. Bernard was heartily supported in what, even under the most favourable circumstances, is a most arduous undertaking. The support and patronage of the Administrator (the Hon. W. H. Marsh) and of Admiral Wills, C.B., General Sergeant, C.B., Admiral Kiplooff of the Russian Imperial Service, Admiral Meyer, the French Commander-in-Chief, Señor Don A. Mencia, the Spanish Consul, and other influential and distinguished persons, most freely tendered, and after a very attractive programme had been issued, a rush was made to secure seats.

We have seldom seen in the City Hall a more brilliant audience than that which assembled there last night to show their sympathy with the distressed people of the Philippines, and their appreciation of the energetic and talented lady who had striven so hard to show that, in spite of acute bodily suffering, she had still

"a tear for play, and a hand for doing good."

The whole of the prominent residents of the colony were present—representatives of every class, and of the many nations living in peace and tranquillity under the sheltering folds of the British flag. The Governor's box was occupied by His Excellency the Administrator, who was accompanied by Mrs. Marsh and Miss Thornton, and amongst many other distinguished persons we observed Admirals Wills, Meyer, Kiplooff, and Kopsch, General Sergeant, Colonel Hobson, Sir George and Lady Phillips, the Hon. F. Bulkeley and Mrs. Johnson, the Hon. P. Ryrie, Señor Don A. Mencia, Consul for Spain, the Heads of departments and other members of the Colonial Government, a large number of the officers of the garrison and of the British, French, Russian, German, and Spanish men-of-war in harbour, and the principal merchants and other residents.

After an overture—"La souveraine" by Herman—had been excellently played by the String Band of the Buffs, whose services had been kindly tendered by Colonel Hobson and the Officers of the Regiment, the curtain rose on Thyre Smith's popular comedieta "My Uncle's Will." A better selection for representation, under all circumstances, could scarcely have been made than this sparkling little comedy, with its rich humour, amusing situations and smart epigrammatic dialogue. Mrs. Bernard was *Phryne Marrygold* as if to the manner born, a actress catching the refined humour of the wayward, capricious but warm-hearted girl with rare appreciation, and showing, with in painting would be termed the "lights and shades" of the picture, with a cultured intelligence seldom seen on the amateur stage. There is that indefinable something about Mrs. Bernard's acting—especially in characters of the Florence Marrygold type—a naturalness of manner and winning grace which never fail to prove perfectly irresistible. With an intelligent audience it was particularly noticeable in her impersonation of *Lillian Vanden* in "New Men and Old Acres" and in several scenes of the far more arduous rôle of *Lady Teazle* in the "School for Scandal." Mrs. Bernard, we should imagine, has taken Marie Wilton for her model, the Florence Marrygold of last night frequently bringing back reminiscences of that most charming of English actresses. Of course our surmise may be quite erroneous, but all the same, Mrs. Bernard is more like Mrs. Bancroft than any actress, either professional or amateur, we have ever seen. Mrs. Bernard thoroughly understands the spirit of true comedy, and has seldom, if ever, appeared to such advantage as she did last night. The character had been most carefully studied, and the realisation was almost perfect. Captain Newham-Davis has decidedly improved since we last had the pleasure of seeing him as *Ned Sparker* in "A Blighted Being" a few weeks ago; or it may be that true comedy characterised that of *Charles Cashmore* is his special strength. However, saving a somewhat monotonous style of elocution, he was in every respect an admirable representative of the careless young sailor whose difficulties begin and end with "My Uncle's Will." He performed a well chosen and capital rôle, and with a keen sense of humour the *jeune Armande* of the Buffs proved himself a capital comedy actor, deserving of all praise. In the small part of Mr. Barker, Mr. Somerset played with care and discretion, and did all that was possible with a rather colourless ideal. The comedieta went briskly from beginning to end, but to be just we must be critical, and we think the representation would have been more effective, and at the same time more artistic, had more time and attention been given to the points in the exceedingly clever dialogue. We never yet saw an amateur who could rival Charles Matthews's gabbling achievements, and the attempts made in "My Uncle's Will" to rattle through the piece at top speed prevented the *artistes* from making many telling points. However, taken all in all, the performance was a most successful one, and reflected credit on all concerned. The audience showed their appreciation by honoring the performers with a hearty recall.

During the interval the String Band of the Buffs performed a well chosen and capital style. The musical portion of the entertainment was then proceeded with, and proved eminently successful. The opening chorus "Hüttelch" by Voigt, showed the admirably trained German Liedertafel at their best. Carefully conducted by that worthy musical enthusiast, Dr. C. Clouth, the Liedertafel secured a brilliant success, and received hearty applause. Mr. Reinert's fine tenor voice was heard to great advantage in Franz Abt's beautiful song "Es hat nicht sollen sein," this most accomplished of amateur tenors singing in thorough artistic style. Mr. Reinert not only is the lucky possessor of a rich and splendidly cultivated tenor voice of pure quality; he has the perception of a true artist and sings with exquisite taste. Barnby's charming ballad "When the tide comes in" was sung with genuine feeling and musical accuracy by Mrs. Fraser-Smith, and warmly applauded. Beethoven's celebrated romance in F sharp was admirably rendered on the violin by Mr. Von Wille, the bowing and general style of this talented young violinist showing great improvement on his previous efforts in public.

The piano accompaniment was artistically played by Mrs. Just. In Conrad's "Serenade" the Liedertafel won fresh honours, and received an enthusiastic encore to which they gracefully responded. That old Hongkong favorite, Madame Vancher, sang an Italian song, "O vago fior" by Marras, in good form, a performance doubly creditable when it is considered that the singer had scarcely recovered from a recent indisposition. The concluding item on the programme was Carl Schnabel's bass solo "Hünner" in which Mr. Stiel's grand voice was heard to advantage.

VERDI'S "ERMANI" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Italian Opera Company gave the first performance of their subscription series at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday night, producing Verdi's popular opera "Ermani." The audience was a fairly numerous one at first; but owing to the extreme cold a good many people left before the entertainment was half over.

As we gave a lengthy sketch of "Ermani" in our last issue any further detailed reference is unnecessary. This opera, it will be remembered, was represented in Hongkong by the Capelli troupe in 1878 and also in the following year, on both these occasions meeting with a fair amount of success. The performance of Saturday night was quite equal to the two previous representations. Signora Petrovich, although possessing a less powerful vocal organ than Signora Rosa Genolini, is a cultured *artiste* with a very pleasing soprano voice which she handles with taste and skill. Of rather robust proportions this lady is a decidedly *heavy prima donna*, yet her movements are singularly graceful, and her histrionic efforts generally acceptable. Taken altogether Signora Petrovich's impersonation of the hapless *Elvira* was a very satisfactory one. The *Don Carlos* of Signor Clocchi was not up to his usual high standard.

The popular baritone labored hard to overcome the severe cold he was suffering from, and succeeded in several instances in eliciting marks of warm approval from an indulgent but not particularly enthusiastic audience. Considering Signor Clocchi's apparent indisposition it would be unfair to judge his *Don Carlos* from a critical standpoint. We were rather agreeably surprised with the *Ermani* of Signor Petrovich. He sang the music of the part with nice discrimination and great accuracy, that metallic hardness in his voice which was so conspicuous on his former visit being scarcely noticeable. This gentleman has a capital stage presence, and as an actor is quite up to the average of operatic tenors. The great basso rôle of *Don Ruy Gomez de Silva* was carefully rendered by Signor Lanzoni, who possesses a very agreeable voice, which he uses with facility. Both as actor and vocalist Signor Lanzoni is less acceptable than his predecessor in the part, Signor Baggiolo; but he is evidently a painstaking and conscientious artist, capable of creditably sustaining the principal basso parts. Signora Bertolini and Signor Brunetti and Paterno rendered good service in the minor characters; but the "supers" were as usual beneath criticism.

The opera was placed on the stage with more care and correctness than the customary, and Signor Gori played the accompaniments in a style never surpassed, if it has ever been equalled, in Hongkong.

Donizetti's famous opera *Lucia di Lammermoor* will be performed to-morrow evening with Signora Lubici as *Lucia* and Signora Silini as *Maffio Orsini*.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT CANTON.

The members of the Canton Amateur Theatrical Society gave their second performance this season at the Concordia Theatre, Shamien, on Friday evening the 22nd inst. and scored another decided success. The audience was a large one, including the whole of the European residents, and amongst other visitors from Hongkong were Admiral Meyer, the French commander-in-chief, and the Captains and Officers of the *Lalla Rookh*. Signor Gori played the accompaniments in a style never surpassed, if it has ever been equalled, in Hongkong.

Messrs. Jamieson, Andrew, Pittman, O'Brien, Rome, and Neumann acted as a managing committee, and also officiated as stewards in a most satisfactory manner. The following is the dance programme:

1.—Lancers. 2.—Waltz. 3.—Polka. 4.—Gigue. 5.—Mazurka. 6.—Schottische. 7.—Gigue. 8.—Waltz. 9.—Polka. 10.—Gigue. 11.—Mazurka. 12.—Schottische. 13.—Gigue. 14.—Waltz. 15.—Polka. 16.—Gigue. 17.—Mazurka. 18.—Schottische. 19.—Gigue. 20.—Waltz. 21.—Polka. 22.—Gigue. 23.—Mazurka. 24.—Schottische. 25.—Gigue. 26.—Waltz. 27.—Polka. 28.—Gigue. 29.—Mazurka. 30.—Schottische. 31.—Gigue. 32.—Waltz. 33.—Polka. 34.—Gigue. 35.—Mazurka. 36.—Schottische. 37.—Gigue. 38.—Waltz. 39.—Polka. 40.—Gigue. 41.—Mazurka. 42.—Schottische. 43.—Gigue. 44.—Waltz. 45.—Polka. 46.—Gigue. 47.—Mazurka. 48.—Schottische. 49.—Gigue. 50.—Waltz. 51.—Polka. 52.—Gigue. 53.—Mazurka. 54.—Schottische. 55.—Gigue. 56.—Waltz. 57.—Polka. 58.—Gigue. 59.—Mazurka. 60.—Schottische. 61.—Gigue. 62.—Waltz. 63.—Polka. 64.—Gigue. 65.—Mazurka. 66.—Schottische. 67.—Gigue. 68.—Waltz. 69.—Polka. 70.—Gigue. 71.—Mazurka. 72.—Schottische. 73.—Gigue. 74.—Waltz. 75.—Polka. 76.—Gigue. 77.—Mazurka. 78.—Schottische. 79.—Gigue. 80.—Waltz. 81.—Polka. 82.—Gigue. 83.—Mazurka. 84.—Schottische. 85.—Gigue. 86.—Waltz. 87.—Polka. 88.—Gigue. 89.—Mazurka. 90.—Schottische. 91.—Gigue. 92.—Waltz. 93.—Polka. 94.—Gigue. 95.—Mazurka. 96.—Schottische. 97.—Gigue. 98.—Waltz. 99.—Polka. 100.—Gigue. 101.—Mazurka. 102.—Schottische. 103.—Gigue. 104.—Waltz. 105.—Polka. 106.—Gigue. 107.—Mazurka. 108.—Schottische. 109.—Gigue. 110.—Waltz. 111.—Polka. 112.—Gigue. 113.—Mazurka. 114.—Schottische. 115.—Gigue. 116.—Waltz. 117.—Polka. 118.—Gigue. 119.—Mazurka. 120.—Schottische. 121.—Gigue. 122.—Waltz. 123.—Polka. 124.—Gigue. 125.—Mazurka. 126.—Schottische. 127.—Gigue. 128.—Waltz. 129.—Polka. 130.—Gigue. 131.—Mazurka. 132.—Schottische. 133.—Gigue. 134.—Waltz. 135.—Polka. 136.—Gigue. 137.—Mazurka. 138.—Schottische. 139.—Gigue. 140.—Waltz. 141.—Polka. 142.—Gigue. 143.—Mazurka. 144.—Schottische. 145.—Gigue. 146.—Waltz. 147.—Polka. 148.—Gigue. 149.—Mazurka. 150.—Schottische. 151.—Gigue. 152.—Waltz. 153.—Polka. 154.—Gigue. 155.—Mazurka. 156.—Schottische. 157.—Gigue. 158.—Waltz. 159.—Polka. 160.—Gigue. 161.—Mazurka. 162.—Schottische. 163.—Gigue. 164.—Waltz. 165.—Polka. 166.—Gigue. 167.—Mazurka. 168.—Schottische. 169.—Gigue. 170.—Waltz. 171.—Polka. 172.—Gigue. 173.—Mazurka. 174.—Schottische. 175.—Gigue. 176.—Waltz. 177.—Polka. 178.—Gigue. 179.—Mazurka. 180.—Schottische. 181.—Gigue. 182.—Waltz. 183.—Polka. 184.—Gigue. 185.—Mazurka. 186.—Schottische. 187.—Gigue. 188.—Waltz. 189.—Polka. 190.—Gigue. 191.—Mazurka. 192.—Schottische. 193.—Gigue. 194.—Waltz. 195.—Polka. 196.—Gigue. 197.—Mazurka. 198.—Schottische. 199.—Gigue. 200.—Waltz. 201.—Polka. 202.—Gigue. 203.—Mazurka. 204.—Schottische. 205.—Gigue. 206.—Waltz. 207.—Polka. 208.—Gigue. 209.—Mazurka. 210.—Schottische. 211.—Gigue. 212.—Waltz. 213.—Polka. 214.—Gigue. 215.—Mazurka. 216.—Schottische. 217.—Gigue. 218.—Waltz. 219.—Polka. 220.—Gigue. 221.—Mazurka. 222.—Schottische. 223.—Gigue. 224.—Waltz. 225.—Polka. 226.—Gigue. 227.—Mazurka. 228.—Schottische. 229.—Gigue. 230.—Waltz. 231.—Polka. 232.—Gigue. 233.—Mazurka. 234.—Schottische. 235.—Gigue. 236.—Waltz. 237.—Polka. 238.—Gigue. 239.—Mazurka. 240.—Schottische. 241.—Gigue. 242.—Waltz. 243.—Polka. 244.—Gigue. 245.—Mazurka. 246.—Schottische. 247.—Gigue. 248.—Waltz. 249.—Polka. 250.—Gigue. 251.—Mazurka. 252.—Schottische. 253.—Gigue. 254.—Waltz. 255.—Polka. 256.—Gigue. 257.—Mazurka. 258.—Schottische. 259.—Gigue. 260.—Waltz. 261.—Polka. 262.—Gigue. 263.—Mazurka. 264.—Schottische. 265.—Gigue. 266.—Waltz. 267.—Polka. 268.—Gigue. 269.—Mazurka. 270.—Schottische. 271.—Gigue. 272.—Waltz. 273.—Polka. 274.—Gigue. 275.—Mazurka. 276.—Schottische. 277.—Gigue. 278.—Waltz. 279.—Polka. 280.—Gigue. 281.—Mazurka. 282.—Schottische. 283.—Gigue. 284.—Waltz. 285.—Polka. 286.—Gigue. 287.—Mazurka. 288.—Schottische. 289.—Gigue. 290.—Waltz. 291.—Polka. 292.—Gigue. 293.—Mazurka. 294.—Schottische. 295.—Gigue. 296.—Waltz. 297.—Polka. 298.—Gigue. 299.—Mazurka. 300.—Schottische. 301.—Gigue. 302.—Waltz. 303.—Polka. 304.—Gigue. 305.—Mazurka. 306.—Schottische. 307.—Gigue. 308.—Waltz. 309.—Polka. 310.—Gigue. 311.—Mazurka. 312.—Schottische. 313.—Gigue. 314.—Waltz. 315.—Polka. 316.—Gigue. 317.—Mazurka. 318.—Schottische. 319.—Gigue. 320.—Waltz. 321.—Polka. 322.—Gigue. 323.—Mazurka. 324.—Schottische. 325.—Gigue. 326.—Waltz. 327.—Polka. 328.—Gigue. 329.—Mazurka. 330.—Schottische. 331.—Gigue. 332.—Waltz. 333.—Polka. 334.—Gigue. 335.—Mazurka. 336.—Schottische. 337.—Gigue. 338.—Waltz. 339.—Polka. 340.—Gigue. 341.—Mazurka. 342.—Schottische. 343.—Gigue. 344.—Waltz. 345.—Polka. 346.—Gigue. 347.—Mazurka. 348.—Schottische. 349.—Gigue. 350.—Waltz. 351.—Polka. 352.—Gigue. 353.—Mazurka. 354.—Schottische. 355.—Gigue. 356.—Waltz. 357.—Polka. 358.—Gigue. 359.—Mazurka. 360.—Schottische. 361.—Gigue. 362.—Waltz. 363.—Polka. 364.—Gigue. 365.—Mazurka. 366.—Schottische. 367.—Gigue. 368.—Waltz. 369.—Polka. 370.—Gigue. 371.—Mazurka. 372.—Schottische. 373.—Gigue. 374.—Waltz. 375.—Polka. 376.—Gigue. 377.—Mazurka. 378.—Schottische. 379.—Gigue. 380.—Waltz. 381.—Polka. 382.—Gigue. 383.—Mazurka. 384.—Schottische. 385.—Gigue. 386.—Waltz. 387.—Polka. 388.—Gigue. 389.—Mazurka. 390.—Schottische. 391.—Gigue. 392.—Waltz. 393.—Polka. 394.—Gigue. 395.—Mazurka. 396.—Schottische. 397.—Gigue. 398.—Waltz. 399.—Polka. 400.—Gigue. 401.—Mazurka. 402.—Schottische. 403.—Gigue. 404.—Waltz. 405.—Polka. 406.—Gigue. 407.—Mazurka. 408.—Schottische. 409.—Gigue. 410.—Waltz. 411.—Polka. 412.—Gigue. 413.—Mazurka. 414.—Schottische. 415.—Gigue. 416.—Waltz. 417.—Polka. 418.—Gigue. 419.—Mazurka. 420.—Schottische. 421.—Gigue. 422.—Waltz. 423.—Polka. 424.—Gigue. 425.—Mazurka. 426.—Schott

